SNOWYDAY COSTUMES

IN TWELFTH-ST. SCHOOL TO-DAY.

Sir: The response in Monday's Tribune to my

st. graduates read The Tribune. For this reason I would be glad to say here to all interested that  ${\bf a}$ 

would be glad to say here to all interested take a reunion of graduates will be held to-day at 2 o'clock in the school building. Addresses will be made giving the history of the school and recalling many incidents of school life. The exercises will be particularly interesting to all who studied under Miss Wadleigh, and who delight to talk of their former principal and the days of "Auld Lang Syne."

MEN LEARN TO COOK.

THE COOKING DEMONSTRATION AT THE

GAS EXPOSITION CALLS OUT A

LARGE AUDIENCE.

Miss Andrews's cooking demonstration at the

afternoon. Miss Andrews cooked braised chops

"In braising," she said, "you may use lamb, mut-

with salt, pepper and sugar. I place them in hot lard and butter, and when they are brown I put

By the time the cook finished teiling how it was

done the work was completed, and she turned her

attention to a white cake. She stirred the butter

to a cream and beat the whites of the eggs to a

stiff froth before she began to tell how it was

cupfuls of flour, one and one-half cupfuls of sugar

one cupful of milk and the whites of six eggs.

Now I dare say not one of you has ever seen a

frying-pan. When they are well browned, sift igar over them, if you like, and they are ready

for the table."

In the evening Mrs. Lemcke cooked a dinner of sight courses in forty-five minutes. The menu included consomme, flounder à la Berlinoise, chicken tivers à l'espagnole, fillet of beef à la Française, omelet souffle au rum, salad à la Nevarra and

MRS. BURNETT A GUEST.

TWELFTH NIGHT TENDERS HER A MUSICAL

RECEPTION-THOSE WHO

WERE THERE.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was the guest of

honor at the Twelfth Night Club yesterday after-noon, and the room was crowded with prominent

members and friends of the club. The musical programme was brief. Fielding Roselle sang "Love's Repose," and in response to a vigorous en-

core gave "Sweetest Flowers that Bloom." Later,

core gave "sweetest riowers that bloom. In er, by request, she sang "A Question" and "Adleu, Marie" Miss Bertha Swift sang "The Snowflake"

and "The Bird and the Rose." The guests were re-ceived by Alice Fischer Harcourt, assisted by Viola Allen, Mrs. C. E. Doremus, Ella Starr and Bessle

ceived by Alice Fischer Harcourt, assisted by thos Allen, Mrs. C. E. Doremus, Ella Starr and Bessle Tyree.

Mrs. Burnett chatted informally with the various groups of women presented to her. One of the guests remarked that "this was one of the few clubs where a visitor was not bored with a formal programme. She could come in, chat awhile, drink tea and go out when she pleased."

Mrs. Burnett wore a black moire poplin, cut princess, and trimmed with jet and old lace. Her hat was an elaborate production in black and white. She was presented with a bouquet of English violets and ferns by Viola Allen.

Many well-known people were among the guests, including Mrs. J. L. Stoddard, Mrs. Sydney Marks, Mrs. James Metcalf, Mrs. Dr. Davidson, Dora Leslie Lyde, Mrs. Huntington Winsiow, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. Clara Lippman, Mrs. John Milholland, Miss M. Inagersoll, Mrs. McElroy, Miss Kenyon, Mrs. Seating Lawrence, Mrs. M. K. Perkins, Mrs. Edwin M. Ward, Abby Sage Richardson, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Lemoyne, Mrs. Edward Wallace, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. C. F. Naething, Miss Cornella Dyas, Mrs. J. T. Linthicum, Mrs. E. Seaton Thompson, of Tappan, N. Y.; Miss A. E. Campbell, of Boston; Miss Mason, of Providence, R. L. Miss E. Bellew, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Gates, Sciena Fetter Royle and Elise De Wolfe.

Among the members present were Miss Emma Frohman, Amella Bingham, Madda Craigin, Grace Livingston Furness, Maud Banks, Mrs. E. E. Kidder and Dickie Martinez.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The second of the series of musicals to be given at the Hotel Majestic under the direction of Frank

Treat Southwick will take place Tuesday evening.

Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, of the Metropolitan Opera

Mme. Engenia Mantelli, or the section and open and Occupanty, will hold the leading place in the programme, and J. H. McKinley and W. N. Searlis, ir., will also be heard. There will be a duo for harp and organ. Miss Maud Morgan at the harp and Mr. Southwick at the organ, and a song, "Ave Maria," by Mme. Mantelli, with accompaniment by harp and organ. For one of her numbers on the programme Mme. Mantelli has selected "At Night," is not by Mr. Southwick.

Mrs. John W. Herbert, jr., of Helmetta, N. J. will give a reception this afternoon from 4 to 7 at the Sherman Square Hotel.

GOODBY.

From The Boston Travener.
We say it for an hour or for years;
We say it with smiling, say it choked with tears;
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss.
And yet we have no other word than this:
Goodby.

We have no dearer word for our heart's friend, for him who journeys to the world's far end And scars our soul with going; thus we say, As into him who steps but o'er the way.

Goodby.

der and Dickie Martinez.

g by Mr. Southwick.

From The Boston Traveller.

omelet soume orange sherbet.

"Take half a cupful of butter, two and one-half

white cake and fried bananas.

forty-five minutes to one hour."

of January 29 seems to show that Twelfth

To the Editor of The Tribune.

## FIRST AID TO THE INJURED. THE WADLEIGH SCHOOL QUESTION

THE TREATMENT OF "SHOCK," WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES AND BURNS EXPLAINED.

DR. ALF. E. MEYER TELLS HOW SHOCKS DIFFER FROM FAINTING-MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION

Dr. Alf. E. Meyer gave his second lecture to the Priday class, on First Aid to the Injured, yesterday at 2:30 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Society Instruction in First Aid to the Injured. The wounds, hemorrhages and burns was the topic. Dr. Meyer said that the shock caused by an injury was frequently more dangerous than the injury itself, and demanded almost Nervous shock enters into the first attention. wounds, contusions, frost bite, blows and, indeed, into almost every form of injury, varying in degree in different persons, and in the same person at different times. Chronic invalids rarely suffer as much from shock as people of robust health. Women as a rule suffer from it less than men, while the man of phlegmatic temperament is less sur ceptible than he of sanguine temperament. mptoms are: The face pale, pinched and worried, skin cold and bathed in chill perspiration, especially the forehead; pulse still or decidedly faint, eyes dull and heavy, breath coming in sighs, fingernails blue. A shock differs from fainting in the fact that the sufferer may retain consclousness, and his condition resembles dying more closely in its symp-

TREATMENT FOR A SHOCK.

In treating for shock place the patient in a reelining position, the head only slightly elevated bleeding and loosen all tight clothing; then rub the limbs with hot cloths, apply hot fomentations in the form of water-bottles, hot bricks, hot irons, wrapped in newspapers—anything accessible. If the injury is not in the head administer stimulants, from a teaspoon to a tablespoonful of whiskey or brandy in four times the quantity of hot water. If the patient cannot drink give an enema of a tablespoonful of whiskey in six tablespoonsful of hot water, from four to six times an hour. The reaction from shock is frequently dangerous, taking the form of fever, in which case it should be treated as such, or even congestion of the brain, seath has been known to result.

ABOUT WOUNDS.

Regarding wounds Dr. Meyer said that they might be roughly divided into five classes: The cut or incised, inflicted by any sharp instrument; the torn or lacerated, caused by a blunt instrument, such as a club or falling brick; the bruised or contused, in which class the skin is not severed, but the underlying tissues are forn, the pierced or punctured, as by the thrust of a dagger or gun-shot, and poison wounds, inflicted by the bite of an insect. Sanke or rabid dog.

Dr. Meyer, after explaining the nature of the dif-ferent wounds, proceeded in show how they should

an insect, snake or railed dog.

Dr. Meyer, after explaining the nature of the different wounds, pro-rebd to show how they should be treated, minutely describing the use and making of the compress and various bandages. An efficient and quickly arranged compress is formed by folding one or two clean lines handkerchiefs into a pad, which should be pressed tightly upon the spot and kept in position by a bandage. A boy served as "mode!" or lay figure, by whose aid the lecturer demonstrated the modes of folding and tying bondages for the different classes of wounds, also pointing out the atteries controlling the flow of blood to different parts of the body, as such knowledge is frequently valuable in stopping hemarrhage.

Dr. Meyer laid special stress upon the necessity for absolute cleanliness in treating all forms of wounds and nurns. Only fresh water should be used, as germs collect with startling rapidity in water that has germs collect with startling rapidity in water that has stood a short time. The best way to cleans a wound of any kind is to dip a clean linen cloth into fresh water, either warm or cold, and, squeezing it gently between the fingers, allow a steady stream to pour upon the opening.

The lecturer explained the healing "by first intentions."

FOR THE WADLEIGH HIGH SCHOOL

AT THE REUNION TO BE HELD TO-DAY PUPILS AND GRADUATES OF THE SENIOR DEPARTMENT COR-

DIALLY INVITED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The suggestion to name one of the new high schools in bonor of Miss Wedleigh cannot be ignored those who seek to maintain the traditions and ideals for which the old Twelfth-st, school was famous. Miss Wadleigh did much more than establish and conduct a school where girls might receive instruction beyond the course followed in the ordinary public grammar school. She imparted her nary public grammar school. She imparted her spirit to a band of women who, now all in middle life, retain their enthusiasms, their belief in what good women can do for our city and our country. The perpetuation of her name, especially over the door of the building where the best years of her life were passed, would be a just tribute to a noble, uncertainty of the women, and an inspiration to the younger generation, who may thus learn of her life and work. The reunion to be held at the school building on Saturday afternoon, February 6, at 2 o'clock, will, it is hoped, be attended not only by those who nold the diploma of the old senior department, but by all the former ourlis of the school. They are cordially invited by the graduates.

MARGARET COMPTON.

A. W. Class of '69.

CHORAL MUSIC HEARD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Sorosis Choral Club was held yesterday afternoon at the home of

Mrs. Hess, No. 82 West Slxty-eighth-st. A musical programme was given consisting selections by the club and well-known artists. Some of the numbers were "Dio Percento," from Drust, a song from manuscript and 'My Bride Shall He My Flag," by Signor Campanari, tenor, Metropolitan Opero House, aria from "Sampson and Daillab," Bird and the Rose," Elise Horocks, and Madrigal, Victor Harris, rendered by Miss Knight, soprano There were also several selections by Mr. Mattrous, and by Jose Van Der Berg, accompanied by Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogs Strakosch.
The Choral Club sang "Sleep, Royal Child," Mozart, and "Homeward On the Flowing Tide," Gaul.
The members of the club are Miss Gertrude Griswold, conductor: Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Sidney Willeax, Mrs. Matcolm Townsend, Mrs. Charles W. Slimpson, Mrs. George B. Taylor, Mrs. John B. Lord, Mrs. William A. Lombard, Mrs. Frank Crowell Smith, Mrs. S. Bourne, and Mrs. W. B. Tuthell, accompanist.
Some of the guests present were Mrs. Alfred Cowles, Mrs. Henry Thompson, Mrs. J. M. Varian, Mrs. George Evans, Mrs. John S. Van Winkle, Mrs. J. George Evans, Mrs. John S. Van Winkle, Mrs. J. Alexander Strakosch, Mrs. Isaac S. Platt, Mrs. William Tod-Helmuth, Mrs. John J. Amory, Mrs. Charles E. Bozart and Mrs. George Studwell. There were also several selections by Mr. Mattrous,

DR. GROSSMAN LECTURES BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

CHILD STUDY NOT NEW.

'IT IS AS CRUEL TO PUNISH A CHILD FOR LAZI-NESS AS IT WOULD BE TO PUNISH HIM

FOR BEING ILL." Illness prevented Dr. Edward Eggleston from being present yesterday afternoon to address the Public Education Association. Mrs. E. R. Hewitt, the presiding officer, presented in his stead Dr. Grossman, superintendent of the schools of the Ethical Culture Society. Dr. Grossman delivered an interesting lecture on "Child Study in the Workingman's School." "As we have it," said Dr. Grossman, "Child study was invented by Dr. Stanley Hall, of Worcester, but it is a mistake to suppose it new. Every mother, every teacher, every edu-cator is a more or less patient, tactful, experienced student of child nature. The difference between the old method of study and the new is that the former was empiric, whereas the latter is supposed to be scientific

The most important characteristic of the new method is its appeal to the conscience of the child. To direct that we all ought to become more intimately acquainted with the individual children under our care. The utmost frankness between parents and teachers is necessary, besides a great

The lecturer then proceeded to explain some the devices in use in the schools of the Ethical Culture Society. "When we receive a child," he said, "it is often difficult to assign him to a class. If we belonged to a system of schools, we might put him in a class parallel to the one in which he had formerly been. To examine him is unsatisfactory. Our manner of questioning is so differen from that employed in other schools that we could hardly judge him fairly by his answers. The only way is to try him in a certain class. After allowing him time to adjust himself we request teachers to hand in reports of him. When he has been graded the reports are continued. In addition to the reports, special tests are made to assist parents and teachers in understanding the child."

Dr. Grossman specially emphasized the benefi-cent results of physical tests. "Children are examined and measured by physicians three times a year," he said. "The existence of insidious diseases is often discovered, and special treatment is provided in such cases. The physicians guard us, too, from infectious diseases. It was remarkable that during the measles epidemic last spring our great school in Fifty-fourth-st. escaped the infection. Our physicians assist us also in discovering the cause of mental and moral deterioration. It is often A MEETING OF THE GRADUATES TO BE HELD as cruel to punish a child for laziness or sullenness as it would be to punish a patient for being

> Dr. Grossman instanced a number of cases in which mental and moral defects in children had been traced to physical infirmities. He described

which mental and moral defects in children had been traced to physical infirmities. He described the course of treatment prescribed for a large number of individual cases.

"The departmental system of instruction is used in the Workingman's School," said the lecturer. It is interesting to see what different estimates are sometimes made of the same child by the same teacher. Each teacher sees him under different conditions. Each represents a different kind of appeal to the child. The teacher of history declares that a certain boy has a weak memory, but the teacher of natural sciences maintains that his memory is particularly strong. One calls him shy, another says he is insolent. Similar contrasts appear perhaps in his conduct at home and at school, His teacher reports him conscientious, his mother finds him careless. At home he is self-controlled, at school he is passionate, all this investigation throws the child into bold relief.

"The reports sent home are not based on percentage records. Examinations are not considered very important. The teachers promote at discrection, in the same way that the child has been received and watched over he is dismissed. The same individual estimate graduates him.

"To my mind," said Dr. Grossman in conclusion. "It has become clear that there are children so abnormal that they need special attention in special institutions apart from normal children. The fundamental principle of child study, under all conditions, however, is this, 'Love the child and he will reveal himself to you."

Madison Square Garden Gas Exposition was well attended yesterday afternoon. Men were quite numerously represented in the audience, and dis-played great interest in all the triumphs of the ton, pork or yeal chops, or liver or beef. First, the articles should be rolled in flour and seasoned

# "SECULAR FAITH" DISCUSSED.

them in a stewpan, cover them with chicken or soup stock, and allow them to stew slowly from MRS. HOUGHTON'S EIGHTH LECTURE DEALT WITH JOB, PROVERES AND ECCLE-SIASTES-HER REASONING.

"Secular Faith" was the title of Mrs. Houghton's eighth lecture on "The Literary Study of the Bible," given yesterday at the home of Mrs. John R. Mac-Arthur, No. 346 West Elighty-fourth-st. The subject was the "Wisdom Books." Under this head Mrs. Houghton classed Proverbs, Ecclesiastes and Job, but she only considered yesterday the first two in detail, Job being left for another lecture. The title "Secular Faith" was chosen because these

Now I dare say not one of you has ever seen a cake mixed as I shall mix it. Into the well-beaten whites I sift the pulverized sugar. To this, after it is well beaten, I add the butter, stirred to a cream—that is, of about the same consistency as the eggs and sugar mixture. Then follow the flour and milk, added slowly, alternately, so as not to make the mixture too thick or too thin. I add the baking powder to the last cupful of flour. While the mixture is taking the milk and flour I add the seasoning, which is vanilla and almond. A very few drops of the latter will suffice."

The bananas came next.

"They are more digestible cooked." said Miss Andrews, "than in a raw state, and now that they are cheaper than apples it seems to me that they books deal with worldly morality-the relations between man and man, not between man and God-but the usual distinction between sucred and secular was "Their secular wisdom stands on a sacred basis," she added, "and in one respect reaches a higher level

than that of any other nation. There is no place in it for agnosticism. To the Hebrew sage the search after wisdom was sure to be a successful one.

"The Book of Proverbs is a book of practical morality, and for that reason does not appeal to the highest motives. It teaches, it is true, that goodness is always rewarded in this world, and wickedness always punished; but that was the universal belief of the Hebrew nation. They were firmly convinced that God ruled the world and ruled it right; and out of this grew the conviction that righteousness was always accompanied by temporal prosperity and wrong-doing by adversity. It is a mistake, however, to accuse the writer of the Proverbs of advising people to he good because it pays; his purpose is rather to show that there can be no worldly advantage without

"The book gives a valuable insight into the domestic life of the time, particularly regarding the women. It has been thought by some that the prominence given to the contentious woman indicates that the sex was regarded with contempt, but it appears to me to imply just the contrary, for we would not find even a suggestion in any other Eastern literature that it made any difference whether women were good or bad. From the 'Mirror for Wives' in the last chapter it appears that the Hebrew woman was independent to a remarkable degree. The woman pictured here is no clinging vine: strength and honor are her clothing, and she considereth a field and buyeth it,' apparently without even consulting her

Mrs. Houghton says that this book suffers more than any other book of the Bible from the present division into verses and the lack of titles, and she thinks that if Emerson's essays were similarly treated they would be less intelligible than Proverbs. It consists, she says, of five books, all having titles but the first, but there is no indication of this in the authorized version. The first nine verses are the authorized version. The first nine verses are the title of the whole. The first book has been called "The Praise of Wisdom"; the second, beginning at the tenth chapter, is a collection of the Proverbs of Solomon; the third, beginning at the seventeenth versa of the twenty-second chapter, is entitled "The Words of the Wise," the fourth, beginning with the twenty-fifth chapter, consists of clusters of proverbs on social pests, kings and fools, and concludes with a beautiful, little sonnet on husbandry; and the fifth consists of the sayings of Agur, the words of Lemuel's mother, and the "Mirror for Wives."

The Book of Ecclesiastes, which was next taken up, is of quite a different character. The lecturer said:

The Book of Ecclesiastes, which was next taken up, is of quite a different character. The lecturer said:

"The writer of it wants something more than the wisdom of the proverbs, for though he sees that wisdom excels folly as darkness does light, yet, as the wise man dies, the fool dies; and he cannot see what difference it makes in the end.

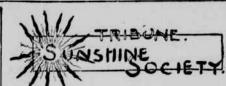
He has become conscious of the inexorableness of law, and this has such a depressing effect on him that all things, even wisdom, seem to be varify to him. Everything in nature, including man's destiny, is as fixed as fate: The sun ariseth and the sun goeth down. The wind goeth toward the south and turneth again to the north. Everything goes round in a circle without progress, according to a fixed inexorable law. The thing that hath been is that which shall be, and that which is done is that which hath been done,' and 'there is no new thing under the sun."

been done, and there is no wear of it all, what is the chief good, and the Book of Ecclesiastes is the account of his search for that knowledge. He tests all the things that men consider good—wealth, power, wisdom, pleasure and labor—and finds them all vanity. Yet, in spite of all, he ends with the conviction that in some way it must be well with the righteous and ill with the wicked. Life without God ts vanity, but with Him, even though he cannot understand it, it is full of joy."

A NEW SOCIETY OF HOLLAND DAMES. Hartford, Feb. 5.-In the Secretary of State's office has been filed the articles of incorporation of the Connecticut Holland Dames of the New-Netherlands. The purpose of the society is to perpetuate the memory and promote the principles of the Dutch

the memory and promote the principles of the Dutch ancestors of its members, as well as of the early Dutch setters of the Western Hemisphere. The membership will be exclusively of women except as to nonorary officers.

The operations of the society are to extend to any part of the world where the Dutch have settled. It is their intention to erect a memorial "as a lasting tribute to the early Dutch settlers." The headquarters of the society is in the town of Stratford. The principal officer is the Queen, whose position is similar to that of a president. The articles of incorporation are signed by Carrie H. Lupton, who signs herself "Queen of The Connecticut Holland Dames of the New-Netherlands."



Sunshine Society: I am an invalid, and live out on a farm, two miles from the church and the postoffice. It was six miles to the cars, but lately an electric road has been opened to town, and now have only two miles to walk. I would like to become a member of the Sunshine Society. I am very much interested in the china-painting designs, and, indeed, all the other designs in that column. I have not got any paints yet, but am copying the designs, or rather tracing them, on some fine tissue paper, and enjoy it very much. It is rather lonesome out O. L. NASH. in the country. South Hadley, Mass.

O. L. Nash should send to the Sunshine Society some suggestion that will make happy some invalid like himself. For example, explain how you do the tracings, and tell what you do with them. That will be sufficient to admit you to the society.

The Sunshine president would like to draw the attention of Mrs. B., of East Orange, to the above letter; no doubt O. L. Nash would be glad of "McClure's Magazine."

If L. H. N. will send her magazine to Mrs. A. M. Smith, of Cairo, Kan., she will be distributing much sunshine. Mrs. Smith lives on a farm, and her nearest neighbor is three miles away.

N. G. L., Sunshine member: The February "Woman's Home Companion" gives information on the treatment of plants that will answer three of your questions. It is as follows:

HOW TO DESTROY PLANT PESTS. To destroy the green fly, or aphis, syringe with tobacco tea or alum water. To get rid of the mealy bug, syringe with kerosene emulsion. To eradicate the little "white worms" which harbor in the soil near the surface, apply hot tobacco tea or hot pepper tea, hotter than the hand will bear. To keep down red spider, syringe with clear water and occasionally with soapy water or kerosene emulsion. Trap slugs and sow bugs with pieces of turnip and potato, laid about the plants where the slugs or bugs are troublesome.

## AFTER-TREATMENT OF HYACINTHS.

After your hyacinths in the window or conservakeep them watered until the growth has been completed, then withhold water entirely, and when the soil becomes dry set the pots in the cellar. In early autumn take the bulbs out of the earth, repot in fresh soil, water, and give a dark place. When you want them to bloom bring them again to the light. Good bulbs, well ripened, will bloom for several years in the windows, but the spikes will not be so large in succeeding years as the year the bulbs were imported.

CHINA HINTS CONTINUED-ROYAL WORCES TER EFFECT.

The gold is to be ground with turpentine till creamy, the tools for gold being kept scrupulously distinct from all others, as adviced before. With fine brush cover all the raised lines with the gold, let it dry thoroughly, and go over it again.

The piece is now ready for the second firing, which should be lighter than the first. Sometimes two coats of gold are needed. When returned from the last firing the gold may be made dull and lustrous with the glass brush or with pumice, or may be burnished. If the piece is to have a rim of gold or other solid gold work, it should be put on for the first firing.

Matt silver is less expensive than matt gold and may be used in place of or in conjunction with it. White flowers in matt gold, and outlined with matt gold, are exceedingly rich

Sometimes the whole of a flower or leaf is to be in relief. In this case apply the paste all over, modelling it to suit the form and style of the deco-

When this is fired cover with gold or silver, or When this is fired cover with good or shver, or both, and after the second firing burnish the high relief, leaving the lower portions of the piece untouched, as if they had been thrown in shadow.

A different manner of obtaining the Royal Worcester effect, and one which can be accomplished at less expense than just described, is that of tinting the entire surface of the piece to be ornamented with a matt color and having the entered with a matt color and having the piece fired; then sketch the design selected and paint it as usual with the La Croix colors. The matt surface beneath will cause the La Croix colors to have the same soft, unplazed effect.

To any one having an outfit of La Croix colors this method will be a decided advantage.

A few of the matt colors described could be purchased for grounds, or Sartorius's Ivory Finish or Pure White for Royal Worcester could be bought instead. These are both excellent grounds, and have even less justre than the gouache.

Dry old Ivory is another ground which has won the popular favor, and is being extensively used.

Of course, none of the styles of decoration herein described are used upon other than ornamental ware. They would be entirely out of place upon any ordinary tableware, as will readily be appreciated by even the most casual observer.

For ornamental pieces, to be treated in the manner described, there is a Belleckware, which is very fine and may be easily procured. Other ware can, of course, be used, but this is recommended as being particularly good, both as regards its quality and the originality and beauty of many of the shapes.

The Doulton ware has a soft, creamy surface, both, and after the second firing burnish the high

and the originality and beauty of many of the shapes.

The Doulton ware has a soft, creamy surface, much like the Royal Worcester in finish. This ware is also made in what is known as a lace pattern, the surface having the appearance of a fine lace Another novelty in ornamental ware is the Bonn.

Some pieces of it have a surface resembling tap-estry canvas, and the ware is designated by that

estry canvas, and the water is described in a style corresponding to the nature of its surface, a flower-bedecked bower or any small bit of pasteral scenery which would be a suitable subject for tapestry nainting being utilized in providing its decoration. These suggestions are reliable, for they are taken from "The Art of Drawing and Painting."

ELISHA DYER, JR., TO LEAD THE COTILLON.

THE DANCE TO BEGIN ABOUT 1:30 O'CLOCK-MRS. MARTIN TO WEAR A MARY STUART COSTUME.

Elisha Dyer, jr., who had been invited by Mrs. Bradley Martin to lead the cotilion at the costume ball at the Waldorf next Wednesday night, sent his acceptance of the invitation yesterday. He is one acceptance of the invitation yesterday. He is one of the most popular cotilion leaders in society. It is proposed to begin the cotilion about 1:30 o'clock, and continue it uninterruptedly for about one hour, or perhaps longer.

The favors, which will doubtless be very beautiful, are as yet unknown except to the hostess and the members of her family. It is understood that there will be one flower figure.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that Mrs. Martin has decided to wear a Mary Stuart costume, copied from a historical plate of the day.

MARQUISE DU VILLARD GETS A DIVORCE.

THE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. CHESTER W.

CHAPIN TO LIVE WITH HER PARENTS HERE. The information that the Marquise de la Tour du Villard had secured a divorce from her husband, M. Brice Ernest Gabriel Raymond Odde, Marquis de la Tour du Villard, was not a surprise to the friends of the Marquise in this city. For nearly a year stories of the unhappy life of the Marquise du Villard have been circulated, and the fact that livorce proceedings were to be begun was known last autumn. The Marquise du Villard was formerly Miss Julia J. Chapte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapte, of No. 24 West Fifty-seventh-st. The engagement of the couple was announced after New Year's six years ago. The wedding, despite the prestige of the bridegroom and the wealth of the bride's parents, was a quiet, unostentatious home affair. It was celebrated on Monday, May 23, 1892, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin. There was a civil and religious ceremony. The bride was attended by her pretty young sister as maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. After the marriage the bride and bridegroom went on a short wedding journey, and sailed for Europe early in June. The lived at No. 2 Rue Cambaceres, Paris, France.

The young couple soon after taking up their residence in the French capital discovered that they were ill-mated. Although the Marquis had an independent fortune, he, according to the Marquise, dependent fortune, he, according to the Marquise, refused to contribute any money toward their living expenses and almost immediately began to ill-treat ner. Mme. Odde returned to New-York late last summer, and almost immediately left here for Stoux Falls, S. D., where she obtained her divorce. She is now in New-Orieans, and will, after a short stay there, make her home with her parents in this city.

there, make her home with her parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapin occupy a beautiful house in West Fifty-seventh-st., and sometimes give handsome entertainments, although they spend the spreater part of the winter months in Florida, and nearly every summer go to Aix-les-Bains, where Mrs. Chapin has built a handsome villa. Mrs. Chapin's daughter before her marriage frequently accompanied her mother abroad, and it is said that she met the young Marquis in France in the summer of 1881.

Mr. Chapin, who has country places in his native town, Springfield, Mass.; in Suilivan County, in this State, and in Red Bank, N. J., is a member of the Country, Riding, Corinthian Yacht, Seawanhaks-Corinthian Yacht, New-York Yacht, Larchmont Yacht and the New-York Athletic clubs. He is the owner of the steam yacht Tampa, and in the yachting season passes much of his time aboard of her.

OUR SOCIOLOGY AT FAULT.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS TALKS TO GATHERING OF FASHIONABLE WOMEN.

"BOURGEOIS PHILOSOPHY RULES THOUGHT: DEM OCRATIC PHILOSOPHY, HOWEVER, 18

CLOSE AT HAND-POVERTY. John Graham Brooks gave the second of hi course of sociological lectures yesterday afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum to an audience that quite filled the floor of the theatre. His subject was "The Old and New Theories About Society and Reform. "There have been three distinct stages in the

development of society," said the lecturer, "the aristocratic, the bourgeols and the democratic. The first is slowly dying out, the second is the one in which we are living, and the third is just making its appearance. Each one has created its own sophy, and the one that happened to predominate imposed its way of thinking on society. "The aristocrat honestly believed that the world was made for him, and this theory had its effect on all departments of life. The bourgeois, or commercial class, measures everything by money, and all society does the same. It is this middle class philosophy which has set its stamp upon our time

and which I wish to characterize THE BOURGEOIS PHILOSOPHY.

"It is at the root of the laissez-faire philosophy which measures all human ability by the power to make money. It assumes that we must have poor people and must have slums. It identifies the private advantage of one individual with that of the whole community, a man who makes two millions being supposed to benefit the community just twice as much as the man who makes one. It is responsible for the theory that every one who does not save deserves to go to the poorhouse. It has produced the passion for cheapness. It has affected our whole system of education, putting premiums on success, as though that were necessary to call forth the best efforts of the students It has even affected religion and the Church. The whole preaching of content has been created by it, and also, I imagine, the extreme insistence on one's own soul and the saving of it."

VARIETY, EVEN IN CHURCH. In connection with this point Mr. Brooks mentioned an amusing conversation between two women which he happened to overhear. They both belonged to the same church and were congratulating themselves on the fact that there was no man in that select body who did not keep at least

two servants. "This philosophy is also responsible," continued the lecturer, "for the idea that the rich benefit the poor by the wildest possible expenditure of money, a theory that has been cast aside by all same economists as the most disreputable of all fallacies." In conclusion Mr. Brooks asserted that this

philosophy was so far out of date that it was dangerous. "All the greatest thinkers discredit it." he gerons. "All the greatest thinkers discredit it." he said. He quoted Huxley to the effect that it is only in so far as this mad, hot struggle has been modified that we have succeeded in getting civilized. "We have not got to have the poor with us," he declared, "and there are already indications of the disappearance of that class. We will not hasten that end, however, by doing things for the poor. The workingman resents charity and will have none of it. We must work and feel with him."

Among those present at the lecture were Mrs. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Dr. William S. Rainsford, Miss Butterworth, Mrs. Ben All Haggen and Miss Kate Bond. next lecture will be given on Monday morn-11 o'clock.

AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

WOMEN DISCUSS "IS IT BETTER TO BE BORN A UNITARIAN OR TO BECOME ONE?"

At the meeting of the Unitarian Woman's League, held in the Churer of Our Saviour in Brooklyn resterday morning, the question of whether it is hest to be born a Unitarian or become one was well argued and summed up. Mrs. Wendell Jackson's paper on becoming a Unitarian was carefully prepared from the standpoint of one whose early training was in the church, while Mrs. Fisher Baker was equally interesting and logical from a "born Unitarian" view.

Points made by Mrs. Jackson were that one and nurtured in bondage better appreciated free-dom, while Mrs. Baker, using the same figure, logically proved that to be born free, freedom was used more intelligently and without the trammels to vigorous thought, which fear, a dominant feature of other creeds, engendered. Mrs. Jackson also argued that to escape from the fetters of love and prejudice, in seeking the clearer atmosphere of a more liberal doctrine, a high quality of mental and moral courage was evolved. It was greatly to the credit of the subject and its able exponents that a large number of women of other creeds were attentive and interested listeners.

Mrs. Nichols, wife of the Rev. W. J. Nichols, who is superintendent of the Union for Christian Work in Brooklyn, gave an outline of the woodyard syslogically proved that to be born free, freedom was

is superintendent of the Union for Caristian Work in Brooklyn, gave an outline of the woodyard system, pleading for a larger patronage from Brooklyn residents as a more helpful way of assisting the needy than indiscriminate charity.

Mrs. John Chadwick spoke earnestly of the need of alliance work in the West. A box lunch and hot coffee gave opportunity after the meeting for social intercourse and further discussion.



RECIPE FOR WINE CAKES.

The dainty little wine cakes of French bake shope are well known to New-Yorkers. These are easily prepared at home at a fraction of the price for which hey are sold in bakeries. Make a sponge of a cup of well warmed and well sifted flour and half a cup of warm cream in which a quarter of a yeast cake has been dissolved. Set the sponge in a bowl in the closet of the range under the oven; cover and wrap in heavy paper to keep the heat uniform. Eighty degrees is about the proper temperature for

raising this cake. In one hour look at the sponge and it should be double in size. If not let it rise a few

While the sponge is rising mix two heaping table while the sponge is rising mix two makes as spoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of salt with four well-heaten eggs and add half a cup of lukewarm milk and mix the batter well. Finally add a scant half-cup of batter, a wineglass of sherry or a French glass of curacoa, and two and a half cups of flour well-warmed and sifted. Add now the sponge, uniting it to the unleavened batter by tearing it apart and then heating tae two doughs thoroughly together. When the whole is a uniform mass set it to rise in a carefully covered bowl of earthenware wrapped in

After this dough has stood in the closet under the oven for three hours at a uniform heat of about 80 legrees it should be perfectly light. The top of this compartment of the range under the oven is often so not, that the dough which is set to rise here must be protected by a sheet of tin, Iron, or a piece of thin wood as well as by its airtight cover, piece of thin wood as well as by its airtight cover, to prevent a crust forming on top. If it is shut up so very little air can reach it the crust will not form. In three hours the dough should be double in size again. Blanch and chop fine two ounces of shelled Jordan almonds and mix them through the dough. Fill battered darlole or timbal moulds of the largest size, holding about a gill and a half, half-full of the dough. Cover closely and let them rest in the warm closely shut up, doset under the oven, covered and closely shut up, despited the oven at the same uniform temperature of 80 degrees for about half an hour or until the dough rises to the top of the moulds.

Bake the cakes at once in a moderately hot oven for about twenty-five or thirty minutes. Turn them out as soon as they are baked and set them upright on a hot platter.

Dissolve a cup of granulated sugar in a pint of water, cold or hot; bring the syrup quickly to the boiling point, then add half a cup of sherry or of kirsch, if you prefer. When this syrup has boiled five minutes pour it slowly over the cakes. It is rather more convenient to have the cakes on a wire grating, which rests over the platter. Boil the syrup that drains off the cakes and pour it over them again. Slip them new on the desser platter, and mix a quarter of a pound of candied cherries, cut in bits, with half a cup of sherry or kirsch. Heat the mixture and divide it evenly, pouring a portion over each of the cakes. They should be thoroughly moistened with the syrup and wine. When served they need no other sauce. o prevent a crust forming on top. If it is shut up so

Cora Stuart Wheeler in Woman's Home Com-

panion.

I know a maid, a dear little maid;
If you knew her, you'd woo her,
I'm sadly afraid;
So I think it as well
Her name not to tell,
Except that she's sometimes called "Nan."

She has a hand, a soft little hand,
Did you feel it, you'd steal it,
I quite understand;
So I think as well
To reveal not the spell
That lurks in the fingers of Nan.

Bright are her eyes, her clear hazel eyes;
If their dance should entrance you
I'd feel no surprise;
So I think it as well
The whole truth to tell:
She's my own baby daughter, my Nas-

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SONG AND SUNSHINE.

IT LIGHTENS THE BURDENS AND CARES OF LIFE AND PROMOTES CONTENTMENT.

"We do not have enough music in the home," writes Mary C. Stetson, in the February "Woman's Home Companion." "Children who sing at their work will hardly quarrel; and parents who sing will find the burden of their task grow lighter. There is rest and recreation in music. Once a frail minister who thought the progressive wheels of the world's work would stop if he took a vacation, slept, and dreamed a dream. He dreamed that he died and anpeared before the Lord. The Lord seemed surprised to see him, and asked: 'What did you come so soon Why did you not take needed rest and recreation, and so prolong your life? The minister waked, and went to Europe, recovered his health, is alive to day, and is known for inspiring words all over

"I wish that every mother could dream this dream. The world may spare her, but her home cannot The world may spare her, but her home cannot. There are no children but need a mother's care and love. They are more responsive and obodient to a tie of blood than to a tie created by law. Does she inquire, then, how she can economize her forces that they may last; how she can burn less fuel, that her little fire of life may burn brightly and long? My answer is, let women try to give to things their true importance. It will make no difference in a week's or a year's time how windows and woodwork look to-day; it will make a difference whether the children are perfectly nourished physically and trained mentally.

are perfectly nourissed physically and trained mentally.

"Learn to do the most important things first, and if your strength ebbs, learn to let the minor things walt; sing inspiring songs. Try to get something out of life for all you put into it. Enjoy something today, for to-morrow may not be yours. People ought to get more than an existence with such help as song and sunshine, laughter and friendship.

"This generation is greatly indebted to both secular and religious schools for developing the talent for music in our young people. Bayard Taylor wrote: The gift of song was chiefly lent to give consoling music for the joys we lack." There is no other talent which can contribute so much happiness to a home.

"The charm of music is great. It hushes the infant to rest. At the family altar it lifts the soul in worship to God and heaven. In the home it fosters the home spirit and strengthens family ties. Encourage the children to sing. It matters not whether there is music in their souls from which the effort springs, and that is enough. If the gift of song is a divine gift, the disposition to sing is a holy influence for the salvation of that heigt to whom it comes, for the lifting of him out of the mire and up on the rock."

THE DAY'S GOSSIP.

A Colonial tea will be given by the Misses Masters' School Society for the benefit of its baby fold, in the new ballroom of the Waldorf this after-noon, from 3 until 7 o'clock. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Horace Porter and Mrs. Lawrence Wells.

"A Life Study from the Second Part of Goethe's 'Faust' " is the subject of Miss M. E. Ford's lect-ure, which will be given this morning at the Waldorf at 11 o'clock. A special programme has been prepared for this particular session, and it is expected that a lively discussion will be the result of the readings.

A meeting of the New-York City and Brooklyn Association of Collegiate Alumnae will be held at No. 95 Rivington-st. at 2:30 p. m. to-day. There will be the election of officers and consideration of business details connected with the work of the association, and an address by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi on "The Position of Educated Women in the Modern

The members of the New-York City Ladies Health Protective Association will meet at the Barge Office this morning and take the II 45 boat for Ellis Island. This visit is for the purpose of looking into the sanitary conditions of the build-ings, etc.

Miss Maria Parloa will lecture this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East Fifteenth-st. Subject, "Hardwood Floors."

Senator Cantor will speak on "Trust Legislation" this morning at 11 o'clock at the League for Political Education, No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st.

Alfred M. Collett will give, by request, a supplementary lecture to his course on "English Cathedral Towns" at the rooms of the Church Club, Fortyseventh-st. and Fifth-ave. this morning at 11 o'clock. The subject will be "Glastonbury Abbey and Wells Catheiral," and the lecture will be as the others were under the auspices of the Associates of the Sisters of St. Mary.

The Countess of Annersley is much interested in botany and has a rare collection of plants in her gar-dens, which she has collected during her travels.

"The Needs of Humanity" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Miss Anna M. Stabler, president of the H. P. B. Theosophical Society, last evening in the meeting-rooms of the White Latus Society, No. 282 East Houston-st. At a meeting of the Woman's West End Republican

Association yesterday afternoon Mrs. George W. Gunton and Mrs. Cornelia Stuart Robinson read papers on the "Restriction of Immigration." Saveral women have been banished from Cuba be-

cause they are suspected of being in sympathy with A NATIONAL SONG WRITTEN UNDER FIRE.

From The Ladies' Home Journal for February.

From The Ladies' Home Journal for February.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key at the time of the attack on Fort Melienry, made by Admiral Cockburn on September 13, 1814. Key was held as a prisoner in a little boat moored to the Commander's vessel. Through the whole day and night, exposed to the fire from the shore, Key watched the flag on the fort, and at break of day on the 14th saw it was still waving—"our flag was still there." Then, taking an old letter from his pocket, he rested it on a barrel-head, and, at fever heat, wrote the poem, which he called "The Defence of Fort McHenry."

"HAIL COLUMBIA'S" FIRST RENDITION. "Hall Columbia" was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, when Congress, in session at Philadelphia was debating what attitude to assume in the strug-gie between France and England. Party feeling ran sie between France and England. Party feeling ran high, and the air was surcharged with patriotic enthusiasm. A young actor in the city, who was about to have a benefit, came to Hopkinson in despair and said that twenty boxes remained unsold, and it looked as if the proposed benefit would prove a failure. If Hopkinson would write him a patriotic song, adapted to the tune of "The President's March," then popular, it would save the day. The following afternoon the song was ready: it was duly advertised, the house was packed, and, in wild enthusiasm, the song was encored and re-encored.

THE ORIGIN OF "YANKEE DOODLE." "Yankee Doodle" is claimed by many nations. I time of Charles I. The Hollanders had an old song to this air called "Yanker Dudel." It is said to be also

this air cailed "Yanker Dudel." It is said to be also an old French vintage song, a native Hungarian air, and the ancient music of the sword dance of the Hiscayans. In June, 1755, Dr. Richard Schuckburgh, regimental surgeon under General Braddock, thought to play a joke on the ragged, tattered Continentals by paiming off the "Nankee Doodle" of the time of Cromwell upon the Colonial soldiers as the lates martial music. It at once became popular, but a quarter of a century later the joke seemed turned when the Continental bands played this same "Yankee Doodle" as Lord Cornwalls marched out after surrendering his army, his sword and the English colonies in America to the Yankee.

# between the fingers, allow a steady stream to pour upon the opening. The lecturer explained the healing "by first intention"; showed how to apply adhesive plaster to both incised and lacerated wounds in such a manner as to avoid covering the opening completely, which is an important point. The subject for next Friday will be "Fractures and the Use of Splints."